Trying to Settle the Street-Railroad Trouble by Peaceful Discussion.

Many Rumors Flying About through the Day -Truce Declared Until Tuesday-Cars Still Running.

STREET-RAILROAD SITUATION. Truce Until Next Tuesday-Mr. Frenzel

Little More Tractable. There is a truce in the street-railroad situation until next Tuesday, and for so long a time, at least, the situation is relieved of that immediate anxiety that was everywhere felt yesterday. It is probable, too, that after that length of time both sides will have cooled down to such an extent as to obviate the necessity of further trouble. The letters on both sides are of a conciliatory nature, and give reason to believe that something like a permanent settlement may be reached. The permanent settlement between President Frenzel and organized labor in general will be made only when Mr. Frenzel is permanently "set-

Mr. Frenzel was somewhat more tractable yesterday than he has been at any time since the trouble began. Possibly the various interpretations put upon Mr. Shaffer's brief interview in yesterday's Journal had something to do with this. The most general acceptance of this was that in case of another tie-up and a strained situation, Mr. Shaffer himself would ask for a receiver upon the ground that the revenues of the company were being trifled with and such a receivership would stick.

A DAY OF UNCERTAINTY,

Many Rumors on the Street-Car Situation

Correspondence of Yesterday. Yesterday was a day of unrest and uncertainty in street-car circles. All sorts of rumors were flying thick and fast, and the probable action of last night's was by a correspondent who was in this brotherhood meeting was the subject country during the exciting presidential campaign of 1888. He chanced to be in of much speculation. One tional report set going yesterday was to the effect that President Frenzel had discharged several brotherhood men, and that as many new men, hired during the strike, had been put in their places. Investigation proved this rumor to be base-less. No brotherhood men were discharged and the number of new men put to work simmered down to three. Two of these were taken off soon after, and the only one that remained was learning the routes. The principal feature of interest during the early part of yesterday was some correspondence between President Dugan, of the brotherhood, and President Frenzel.

During the forenoon the following letter

Indianapolis, Ind., March 5, 1892. John P. Frenzei: Dear Sir-The undersigned, on behalf of the committee and the Brotherhood of Car-drivers, Motormen and Conductors, hereby respectfully requests an answer to his communication under date of Feb. 29, 1892. Said answer must be received by 2 P. M. to-day, March, 5, 1892. Respectfully,

M. M. DUGAN,

President C. D., M. M. and C.

was addressed to President Frenzel:

In response to the above Mr. Frenzel sent the following letter yesterday afternoon: INDIANAPOLIS, March 5, 1892.

M. M. Dugan, Esq., City: Dear Sir-I informed you under date of March 1 why I would not be able to give an immediate answer to your communication of Feb. 29, I now avail myself of the first opportunity to an-ewer. The company and myself personally have every disposition to meet the employes of the company, or a committee representing them, with a view to a full and candid discus-sion of any grievances they think should be remedied, and in the hope that an adjustment of all such matters may be made upon a just and fair basis, and any further interruption of the streetear service, in which the public are so deeply in-

terested, prevented. But since the 29th of February the situation of the company's affairs has essentially changed. Its cars are now running and you are among its employes. All of its employes re-entered its service subject to the rules and regulations of the company. They are at work without badges and for the same wages paid by the receiver and by the company on the 20th day of February. These were points formerly under discussion. In order that a conference may proceed with some underthat a conference may proceed with some understanding as to subjects which are now regarded as material to be considered, I would be greatly obliged if you would state in writing all such subjects and the position of the employes with respect to each. Yours trafy, J. P. FRENZEL, President.

The men think that they should at least wait until they see clearly what the policy of the company is. Speaking of the situation, a brother-hood man said to a News reporter to-day: "The principal object of our brotherhood is to see that men are not discharged for unjust cause. We do not care much about the badges now, nor about did not go, and thus it was that the settlethe increase of pay. We simply want the mem-bers of the brotherhood protected. We have agreed to overlook the redischarge of the four men who had been let out by Mr. Frenzel prior to

Mr. Frenzel's letter was considered by the executive committee of the brotherhood at Charles M. Martin's office, in the Cyclorama building, where it was in session was yesterday fined \$10 and costs by Judge most of the day. At half-past 3 o'clock Buskirk, James Mahoney, who blockaded the yesterday afternoon this letter was addressed to the street-railway president: Indianapolis, March 5.

J. P. Frenzel, Esq.: Dear Sir-Answering your communication of this date we beg to inform you that a committee of employes or their representatives will meet you upon the basis outlined in your letter on Tuesday morning, March 8, 1892, at 9 o'clock, A. M., if proper arrangements of procedure during the meantime can be made. Pending a settlement with the committee, we would respectfully urge that you remove all new men from the service of your company, or at least from the cars, at once. We request an immediate answer. Respectfully,
M. M. DUGAN,
President of Brotherhood.

Following the receipt of this letter, Mr. Frenzel had a conference with Frank Gates, president of the advisory commit-His reply to the second letter from the brotherhood committee was as fol-

M. M. Dugan, Esq., City: Dear Sir-In answer to your second note of this date, I have to say that I will meet a committee of the employes at the time you name. The first step in determining the procedure to be adopted should be the furnishing by the em-ployes of a statement in writing of the subjects to be considered, and of the position assumed by them in reference thereto, as in-dicated in my former note of this date. Because the motive for putting the new men on the cars has been misunderstood, and to remove any apparent cause for irritation, I have taken them off pending the conference. I cannot, of course, accede to the request to discharge these men from the service of the company.

Expecting to receive such statement at your earliest convenience, I remain, yours truly,

J. P. FRENZEL, President. The reply of Mr. Frenzel was satisfactory, and the brotherhood meeting, which was in contemplation for 1 o'clock this morning, was declared off.

Members of the brotherhood execcommittee expressed themselves as well pleased at the spirit of concession manifest in President Frenzel's note, and confidence was expressed that all differences will be adjusted. President Frenzel, who was seen by a Journal reporter last evening, said there was nothing to be added to the information conveyed in the letters published

"What is there in the report affoat tohave been discharged and new men put in their places?" was asked.

"There is no truth in the report. Not a single man has been discharged. It is true that sixteen new men were in service this morning, but in anticipation of increase in the number of cars. It is approaching the season now when we put on our summer cars, when it will be necessary to increase our force to the extent of from sixty to asventy-five employes. That is something that occurs every spring, and that's all there is in that."

"Do you expect the differences between you and the brotherhood to be adjusted without forther difficulty?" "I most sincerely hope so."

DEFENDING FRENZEL.

Foreman of One of the Barns Gives His View of the Strike, "While you reporters are hunting up or

NOW IN CORRESPONDENCE of the brotherhood are saying about Frenzel, why don't you make some inqury among the men who are standing by him in this difficulty?"

The above was the question put to a Journal reporter, yesterday, by E. A. Brown, foreman of the Louisiana-street barn. Continuing, Mr. Brown said: "The stories of these strikers have put Mr. Frenzel before the public in the light of being tyrannical, arbitrary, dictatorial and overbearing. There is no justification whatever for these charges. The fact is that the only in-stances in which Mr. Frenzel has been brought into personal contact with the men were when he was waited on by the several committees, and the published reports show that on these occasions the men were courteously treated. In the everyday routine of business all communication with the men, by President Frenzel, is through the officers. He issues his orders and the foremen and other officials see that find any employes of the company who are brought in direct contact with Mr. Frenzel who have any complaints to make of tyranny. He is approachable and courteous to every one who approaches him and who has business with him, but he is a business man and his purpose is to manage the street-railway

NOT FRIGHTENED BY THE TROUBLE, No Reason Why the Reputation of Indian-

property on business principles."

apolis Should Suffer. "The gabble of the Indianapolis News about the street-car racket and the subsequent court proceedings frightening away capital from this city is all rot," remarked a prominent manufacturer. "There is no city in the United States of anything near the size of this that is as peaceful and affords such security to investments. There is a variety of opinion as to the action taken by the various legal tinkers in the treatment of the street-car affair, but there is one thing not to be forgotten. It is this: That with all the disturbance in the streets not one person was killed, not one even dangerously injured. The only man at all seriously hurt was the stableman who was kicked by a mule, and I understand from the newspapers that he is about ready to go to work again. This is a city remarkable for its good humor in times of excitement. This fact was commented upon in a letter written to an English newspaper, the London Telegraph. I think it Indianapolis the night a great demonstration was made by both parties on the eve of the election, and when the blood of every one was apparently at fever heat. The two great prosessions came together on the south side of the Circle and a number of Democratic wagons containing men dressed in feathers to represent roosters blocked the way of the Republican procession. This British correspondent expected to see a bloody fight. Instead of that the participants in the two processions cheered each other lustily and a hundred or more man from the Participants. hundred or more men from the Republican procession helped the Democratic wagons out of the gutter and assisted them to move on. The Briton gave it as his opinion that no two political processions of like dimensions could have come together in any city in England without a riot and without bloodshed."

DID NOT SETTLE IT.

Committees of the Commercial Club and Board of Trade Confer with the Governor. The street-car strike narrowly escaped being settled in a manner and by means the principal of features of which are now set forth in print for the first time. Who originated the idea or just what was to be the plan of action is not difinitely known, but a Journal reporter has been following a pointer for two days past and has found these to be the principal ingredients:

It was on Friday morning about 3 o'clock that President M. M. Dugan, of the brothercommittee, telephoned some one the College-avenue barn him at the office Governor Chase at 11 o'clock that morning. The appointed hour came and President Dugan and other members of the executive committee were there; so also were Col. Eli Lilly and T. C. Griffith, representing the Commercial Club, and D. P. Erwin and Geo. G. Tanner, representing the Board of Trade. Governor Chase was present and Col. W. B. Roberts acted as charge d'affaires. The strike was discussed in all its phases, and a proposition was made that the four gentlemen from the Commercial Club and tlemen from the Commercial Club and Board of Trade go to Chicago and interview the street-railway directors as representatives of Gov. Chase and the State of Indiana. It was reported in certain quarters that Messrs. Lilly, Tanner, Erwin and Griffith had gone to Chicago on the mission indicated, but investigation proves this report to have been a canard. Just

ment of the strike was left to the elements and influences that now have it in tow.

Rioters in the Police Court, James Pryor, one of the assailants of young Madison, the non-union street-car driver, who was beaten and bruised in the Illinois-street riot, streets with a wagon, was fined \$1 and costs. lis defense was that his horse was balky. Dennis Currans was fined \$10 and costs for throwing stones. None of these men were employes of the

An Open Letter to W. P. Fishback. Dear Sir-In view of the fact that during the recent riot at the corner of Illinois and Georgia streets, at a time when the street-railroad company were trying, as they had a right to do, to run their cars by men not connected with the conductors' union, you showed sympathy for the rioters by prominently appearing amongst them and inviting the blows of the (would-be) preservers of the law by saying in a loud and boisterous manner, "Strike me, I am a sympathizer with these men," I desire to ask you pathizer with these men," I desire to ask you the following pertinent question:
Suppose you had a large number of employes, and that your relations with them had become strained by differences of opinion as to their wages and that these men had quit your employ and that you had paid them off: suppose, further, that one morning shortly thereafter, upon trying to leave your house you found these men guarding your premises and refusing to let you leave them and suppose to other than had leave them; and suppose tarther, that you had telephoned for your horse and carriage to a liverymen, and that these men, lately in your employ, would surround your carriage, nearly kill the driver, unhitch and drive off your horses and pitch the carriage into the gutter; and sup-pose, further, that these men, while engaged in their unlawful work, would be encouraged on and assisted by a citizen who at that time held the important office of mastery in chancery in the United States Court, and that, in conse-quence of this state of affairs, you should fall to

Indianapolis, March 5. Might Interfere with Justice.

attend to your regular business-would it be fair, would it be honest for said citizen to have a re-

ceiver appointed for yourself! FAIR PLAY,

Louisville Courier-Journal. It is impossible to speak authoritatively of the action of Judge Taylor without a thorough knowledge of the laws of Indiana, but on the surface it appears very extraordinary. The plan of settling a strike by appointing a receiver who will grant all the strikers' demands has the merit of simplicity, but cases may occur where it would leave something to be desired in the matter of justice. As to the merits of the case at Indianapolis, as between the company and the strikers, it seems that neither party is very solicitous about obeying the law, except when

it accords with its inclinations. Paroled by the Governor.

The Governor issued two paroles yesterday. One was to Willis Wright, sent to the Northern Prison July, 1891, from Randolph county for riotous conspiracy. Max Andre, sent from Tippecanoe county in November, 1890, for taking \$10. He was a German boy just landed in this country, and was really forced to steal or starve. Another was to Larenzo D. Carter, sent from Hamilton county October, 1889, for five years on a charge of rape. Carter is sixty-nine years old, and there is much doubt whether he was guity as charged, as he was convicted purely on cir-The Governor has remitted \$100 of a \$250 fine assessed against Albert Albin in the Ran-dolph Circuit Court in November, 1891, for assault and battery.

Shot Himself in the Hand,

Herbert Redmond, aged fourteen years, living at No. 88 Maxwell street, accidentally shot himself yesterday in the right hand while playing with a twenty-two caliber revolver. He was writing all the mean things the members | taken to the City Hospital.

COLORED SOCIETY IN TRAINING.

Making Great Preparations for the "Cake-Walk" of Next Friday Night.

There is a good deal of excitement on both sides of the canal over that "cakewalk" that is to take place at Tomlinson Hall, next Friday night. Some of the prospective contestants have already gone into regular training for the event, and one of them, who entered his name on the list yesterday, imparted, in the strictest confidence, to the young man in charge, that he had a "bran' new amble" he was going to "spring" on the judges. He declined, however, to give any description of it in advance, but contented himself with the confident statement, "Dat pyanny's mine, shuh." Another one said that he was getting a new suit of clothing that was "out'a sight," for the walk, and that he was going to have spikes put in his shoes, so that he would not slip. The various prizes, ranging from a piano down to the cake itself, which were displayed in the shop win-dows yesterday, caused a marked increase in the excitement, and were the objects of admiring comments by those who hope to win them. One of the brethren applied at the Grand Opera-house yesterday, saying he was "dead stuck" to go into the contest, for he thought he had the deadest kind of a "lead-pipe cinch" on a prize, but he was afraid that he would have to keep out on account of the entrance fee. When he was told that there would be no entrance fee of any kind charged, and all the contestants would be admitted into the hall without charge, he was greatly rejoiced.

It has been found necessary to limit the number of contestants to thirty, and those whose names are first entered will, of course, be given the preference. There will be walking by couples and "solo" walking, so to speak, as well as "special-ties" in the walking line, and these in other cities have been found to be the most amusing. The points to be considered, on which the judges will be required to pass, will be "style, grace and execution," and as these cover a very wide range, there will be every opportunity for different displays. "The Bucktown Glede" is very well thought of by those who are familiar with its artistic merits, but the Columbia Alley Swagger is considered by less conservative people as having more style and genuine picturesqueness than the other. This, however, is purely a matter of taste. It has been determined to make this cakewalk a purely non-partisan affair, and for that reason Tom Taggart and Jim Rice have been put on the committee. There is an un-founded rumor that Mr. Taggart, who has been out of town for several days and only returned yesterday, has been detected in witnessing some private rehearsals of the contestants, but he denies this. Mr. Rice is an expert on cake-walks, having served as judge on several before the war, and George N. Catterson is also credited with being a connoiseur in these matters.

It is evident that there is going to be a big crowd to see this cake-walk, for there

big crowd to see this cake-walk, for there have already been many applicants for seats, which, however, will not be on sale until Tuesday morning. In all the other cities in which this form of entertainment has been given the halls were too small to accommodate those who wanted to see it. "Cake-walk" parties may become as popu-lar here as they have been elsewhere. Best Colored Society Will Not Participate.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: In your issues of March 4 and 5 there were announcements of a "grand cake walk," in which the announcements say: "The best colored society will participate." Your race, Mr. Editor, has too long looked upon negroes as all belonging to one great class: as a creature devoid of morals or incapable of intellectual or moral culture. There is the same difference between whites, yet because one negro carries a razor or "shoots craps" you think that negroes must do the same. This a mistaken idea. The negro has that same grade of excellence that his Caucasian brother possesses. He has the same intellect, capable of the same development. He has the same ideals. There are negroes with blood coursing through their veins of which they are as justly proud as the proudest of the F. F. V's.; negroes who, from a moral, intellectual, and, I may say, financial stand-point, are the peers of many and the superiors of many of your race.

These constitute the "best society" among negroes as among whites, and they look with disgust and pity on such "shows," reminders of slavery and its barbarities as this "grand cake walk" will be. Therefore, as a negro, I wish to correct the assertion that the "best of colored society" the assertion that the "best of colored society" in this or any other city takes part in this or any other entertainment of a similar nature. "Best colored society" is composed of a different ele-ment and has attained a higher level of culture than to participate in a thing which will only place it in a ludicrous position as some-thing to be laughed at and incapable of higher things. Undoubtedly the entertainment higher things. Undoubtedly the entertainment will be a success, both for its managers and to the audience, which will only appreciate the ludierous side of it, and without a doubt those that take part will be on a par with the Caucasian's idea of the negro—that of a creature predestined by God to be his hewer of wood and carrier of water, and a thing to amuse him when he desires it. The "elite of colored society" will not "walk for dat cake," as one of the evening papers announced. They have too much re-spect for themselves and for their race to make an exhibition of themselves for the amusement of the other race and to advance the financial interests of men who have in the past refused to sell certain seats in their opera-houses to them until compelled to do so by law. How much better would it be if the gentieman who is so ably managing these "shows" would devote his energies to some philanthropic end, and try to lift up and elevate this unfortunate race, instead of further assisting in degrading them, and thus helping to keep up the great prejudice which the negro is subjected to on account of a slight pathological difference in his skip.

REFORMATORY INSURANCE.

Indianapolis, March 5.

Adjusters Placed the Loss at Less than \$15,000 on the Buildings.

The Female Reformatory fire loss award was made yesterday. A Journal reporter found Samuel R. White, of Bloomington, Ill., at the office of W. H. Hobbs, and from him got the figures of the award. Mr. White, who is a skilled contractor and builder, having been chosen as one of the appraisers by the company, and Harry Watts, superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, acting for the board of managers. These gentlemen agreed without difficulty, and placed the loss upon the building at \$14,301.42. Mr. White made a proposition to the managers to repair the damage for the amount of the award. The fire spread over a large space, burning the roof, but was not nearly so great as it appeared. The furniture appraisers, W. H. Messenger, for the board, and J. R. Marot, for the companies, placed the furniture loss at \$3,000.

CHARGED HIM WITH INSANITY.

How Ovid B. Wallace Compelled Fremont R. Knight to Sleep in Jail.

Ovid B. Wallace, son of the late postmaster, William Wallace, called at the county clerk's office at San Antonio, Tex., Friday, and asked for the arrest of Frement R. Knight, who, he declared, was insane, Mr. Knight is a wealthy man, was formerly a wholesale hardware merchant of Indianapolis, and owns extensive ranches in Texas. Knight spent Friday night in jail, and was to have had his examination yes-terday afternoon, but Mr. Wallace failed to put in an appearance, and the case was

Do Not Want a Suburban Saloon, Citizens in the neighborhood of Prospect and Hector streets yesterday filed a remonstrance with the County Commissioners against granting a liquor license to Ludwig Sommers at that corner. The reason advanced was that there is no police protection given the neighborhood, and that the saloon will depreciate the value of the neighboring property. It is added that "the bad influence of suburban saloons is well known to those who have had occasion to observe its workings." There is also remonstrance on file against the application of Frank Mitchell, who

wants a license at No. 64 Indiana avenue. ---Students Will Have a Lark, The students of Butler University will turn out in a body to-morrow night to attend De Wolf Hopper's "Wang." Della Fox will wear the college colors and Hopper has been posted on a number of college "grinds" which he will perpe-

BROSNAN BROS. & CO.

From the great AUCTION SALE of the season, which took place in New York, 18th last month, we secured some of the GREATEST BARGAINS ever seen in the city. We will sell every inch and ARTICLE of the enormous stock during the month. While the sale lasts you can buy goods 50 per cent. cheaper than any of the retail dry goods stores of Indiapolis ever bought them.

Read the Auctioneer's Notice.

To Messrs. Brosnan Bros. & Co., Indianapolis Ind.

New York, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1892.

We will sell at auction, by order of the Elizabeth Oil-cloth Company, their entire stock of Oil-cloths; also peremptory sale of Umbrellas, Parasols, Hosiery, Underwear, Men's Collars, Cuffs, Men's Flannel Shirts, Ladies' Muslin Underwear, Kid Gloves, Ribbons, Men's Gloves, Silks, Dress Goods, Table Linens, Lace Curtains, Spring Wraps and Dress Trimmings, at 11 o'clocks Thursday, Feb. 18.

WILMERDING, MORRIS & MITCHELL, 64 and 66 White street, New York.

We have some of this stock marked and will be placed on sale to-morrow. This sale means the saving of hundreds of dollars to the people of this city. As fast as we get the goods marked and can make counter-room for them, every article will be placed on sale. COME AT ONCE AND DON'T MISS THE BEST THINGS.

EXTRAORDINARY.

Only 10c for 5-4 Table Oil-cloth, 25c goods.

Only 5c for White Dress Goods, 10 and 12½c quality. Only 5 c for Ginghams, 72, 8 and 9c quality.

Only 37c for good bleached mus-

Only 71c for Fruit Loom Muslin Only 18c for 10-4 Sheeting, 25 and 30c goods. Only 37c for good style and qual-

ity of Dress Calicos. Only 7c for Bedford Cord Fabrics, Only 19c for Printed and French

Sateens, 35c quality. Only 21c each for 3,000 doz. Linen | Effects and Styles. Napkins. Only 45c for 60-in. German Cloth, 75c quality. Damask, quality 75c.

Only 221c for 50 pcs. Oil-red Table Linen, 39c. Only 85c for Bed-spreads, quality \$1.10 and \$1.25.

SILK SALE.

Only 49c for all Silk Black Rhadams, 90c goods. Only 85c for all Silk Faille Fran-

caise, quality \$1.25. Only 29c for Printed India Silks, 50e and 65e goods. Onla 93c for Extra Fine Black Dress Silk, \$1.50 quality.

BLACK DRESS GOODS. Only 49c for Crepon Vigreaux Cloth, \$1 goods. Only 79c for Crepon Vigreaux

Cloths, quality \$1.20. Only 35c for Black Henriettas, values at 50c. Only 79c for Black Henrietta | bed Vests, 20c goods.

Cloths, quality \$1.10. COLORED DRESS GOODS.

Here is where we show you the collection of novelties in Colorings, Only 49c for the new Cheveron

Only 49c for Crepon Vigreaux and Silk Bedford Cords, quality 75c Only 98c for 300 Cheveron Suits,

SALE

Of Umbrellas Parasols, Hosiery, Underwear Embroderies and Muslin Underwear.

Only 49c for Silver-headed Umbrellas, 95c goods. Only \$1.98 for large Gold-ring Umbrellas, \$3.50 goods. Only 19c for Ladies' Black Hose, 95c goods.

35c goods. Only 25c for Ladies' Lisle Fancy Hose, 50c goods. Only 10c for Ladies' Fancy Boot \$40 pair, each worth double. Hose, 20c goods.

Only 7c for Ladies' Ribbed Vests, 12c goods. Only 35c for Men's Balbriggan

Vests, 75c goods.

Only 22c for Men's fancy Domet Shirts, 50e goods. Only 37c for Ladies' Night Gowns, 60c goods. Only 19c for Ladies' Drawers, 35c

Only 1c for several styles of

SALE

Of Lace Curtains and Spring Wraps.

75c for 1,000 pairs curtains, \$1.10 to \$1.25e goods. 69c for 500 pairs curtains,

An immense line of curtains, in all kinds, for \$2 to

Spring Jackets in latest Only 10c for Ladies' Swiss Rib- spring shades of tan, gray, ecru and black, at \$2.98, to introduce, real value \$5.

At \$3.50, real value \$7. At \$5, value of which is

Military Capes at all prices and values and styles to be appreciated.

Come and see the new

BROSNAN BROS.

37 and 39 South Illinois Street.

WORLD'S FAIR. CARPETS, CURTAINS, BED - ROOM SUITS.

Only about 175 suits left from our ten car-load lot. The rapid sale of these goods is owing to the fact that we have been, and will continue to sell them for at least one-half their value until closed out. Come at once or you will be disappointed.

CARPETS, DRAPERIES, STRAW MATTING.

ONLY \$9.

\$13, Antique Finish Suit.

\$15, Antique Oak Suit, large glass.

\$20, Antique Oak Suit, large glass.

\$15, White Maple Suit, large glass. 150 fine Bedroom Suits, our own design, something entirely new and stylish, at the following prices: \$25, \$35, \$45, \$65, \$75, \$100 and \$150. These are gems, or, as the ladies express it, "Oh, what handsome suits and how reasonable in price. I shall bring my husband around; I know he cannot resist purchasing one."

LACE CURTAINS.

\$12 curtain for \$6. \$10 curtain for \$5. \$8 curtain for \$4.

\$6 curtain for \$3.

\$4 curtain for \$2.

\$2 curtain for \$1.

\$1 curtain for 50c.

\$4 curtain for \$1.50.

\$7 curtain for \$3.50. \$5 curtain for \$2.50.

DRAPERY. \$4, all Chenille Curtain, dado and

fringed top and bottom. \$3.50, beautiful Silk Curtain. \$5, Silk Curtain worth \$12.

STRAW MATTING. 500 pieces at 8c, 121/2c, and up to 40c. 16c, Jointless Matting.

CARPETS.

Think of it!

\$1, best Wilton Velvet Crapet, 5x8 border to match. osc, best Body Brussels, choice of 42 pieces. 70c, best Tapestry Brussels, choice of 85 pieces. 42c, good Tapestry Brussels, choice of 35 pieces.

47 1/2c, all-Wool, Extra Super, choice of 14 pieces. 55c, (best made) all-Wool, Extra Super, choice of 100 pieces. 45c, best all-Wool Filling C. C., choice of 50 pieces.

40c, half-Wool C. C. Ingrain, choice of 38 pieces. 32c, Union Ingrain, choice of 30 pieces. 25c, good heavy Ingrain, choice of 20 pieces.

18c, Ingrain Carpet, choice of 5 pieces. QUEENSWARE.

\$7.50 for 92-piece Dinner Set. \$20 for 117-piece French China Set. \$35 for 128-piece Haverlain China Set. See our handsome Toilet Sets from \$3.50 to \$10. Beautiful Stand and Hanging Lamps from \$2 to \$5. 65c for large Bowl and Pitcher.

Decorated Fancy China Ware and Glassware at cost, to close them

BABY CARRIAGES



Over 100 different styles and patterns to select from-Oak, Willow, Reed, Maple - every conceivable shape and size in the market, in all the colorings. And remember we are leaders in prices. Don't fail to see our line of \$3, \$4 and \$5 carriages. Just think of it. \$6 for a

beautiful Lace-edge Baby Buggy. Our \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25, \$35 and \$50 carriages should be seen if you want something nice for that sweet little baby.

BOOK-CASES.

Don't leave your books thrown around carelessly when you can get a handsome book-caseas low as \$5. See our full line of book-cases and Ladies' Desks. Everthing in this line goes at a sacrifice.

TRUNKS.

Large, Zinc Covered, \$2.50. Fine Trunk, \$5. Extra Fine Canvas Trunk, \$10. We have the largest assortment of trunks in the city.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

\$18, Curtain Desk. \$25, Curtain Desk, extra large. See our \$5, \$7.50, \$10 and \$15 Desks. We have the largest line of Office Furniture and Office Chair in the West.

REFRIGERATORS.

Over 50 different patterns to select from. \$3, ice box; \$6, Refrigerator; \$10, Refrigerator, extra large, see it; \$15, Refrigerator; can't be beat.

FANCY NOTIONS. Dolls by the thousands. 50c, Fine Album.

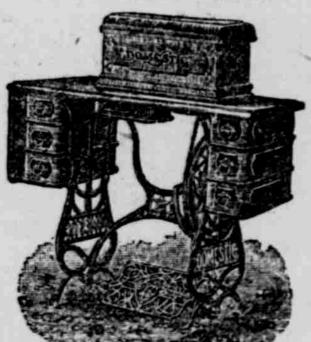
25c, Dinner Basket. 50c, Dinner Basket, very fine. Largest line Bird Cages in the city.

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